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tolerated by the casual observer who wished to get the most enjoyment with the least effort from bird study. But we are not concerned about that class of people. It seems to us that a species cannot well be more than abundant, and that therefore the qualifying adjective "very" might well be omitted. Before any such scheme can be put into practical use it needs to be carefully tested by a series of field studies by two persons working side by side, the one counting the birds and tabulating the results according to this scheme, the other taking notes upon the general impression made by the numbers, but counting the individuals seen to be avoided. That is to say, the scheme should be, as far as possible, shorn of its arbitrariness by making it as natural as possible. The result would probably be that different values would be given to the large birds than to the small ones. Thus, five Bald Eagles to the mile would be abundant, while that number of Vesper Sparrows to the mile would be only common. Dr. Wolcott is to be highly commended for his efforts to bring about uniformity in the field work of ornithologists.—L. J.

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Bulletin 47-50. Pennsylvania State College Agricultural Experiment Station.

Bulletin of the Wisconsin Natural History Society. Vol. I (new series), Nos. 1, 2.

Condor, The. Vol. II, Nos. 1, 2, 3.

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- Legislation for the Protection of Birds other than Game Birds.* By T. S. Palmer. Bulletin No. 12, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
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- Western Ornithologist, The.* Vol. V, No. 1.